THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

Abbry's Park Tienter-Edgewood Polis.

Bijon Opers House-Press.

Broatway heater-Die Haid of Providence.

Daly's Theater-The Tide.

Grand Opers House-Cal Sillers. Haveste's Torntre-New Evangeline Haverly's Treater—New Francisco.

Reserve S. Fift: Av. uner Theater—The Tourists.

Restre & Blad's Concert Hall—Concert.

Restrees Square Treater—these Kirks.

Restrees Lanc Concert Hall, English Springs Concern—Around the World in Strike Days. New York Agencium-II. M. S. Pleatore, &c. Son Francisco Municris—Brosdway and 2000 st. Theatre C. mique—Mullipa Guist Pinis. Union Square Theatre—Teo Nighis is Bosse. Wallack a Theatre-Orto Coll Windsor Theatre-The Child Stealer

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEERLY SUN will be found a useful Auxiliary by all who are carriesly working for the re-form of the National dissertance at. Throughout the Pres-idential cancers of 1880. The Suz will give its readers a mil. clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be Bering that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Hasvook and Example, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Concress districts as may give the less promise of keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, brihery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of The Weekly Sus. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us we will send the Weekly Spy to clubs, or single subscribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

Address

A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disayow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that he counting out is just as much a fraud now s at the time It was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Democrats of the interior are beginning to elect delegates to their State Convention, which meets at Saratoga near the close of the present month. This will be one of the most interesting political conventions ever held in New York. The nomination of a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the settlement of controversies that may arise over a few contested scats, and the adjustment of a side issue about the appointment of a new State Committee are matters of minor consequence in comparison with the question whether the Democracy shall conduct its proceedings at Saratega in such a manner as to give assurance to the whole country that this State will east its vote for HANCOCK and ENGLISH in the coming November.

It is reduced almost to a certainty that the result of the Presidential contest will October will no doubt exert great influence in New York. But, however Indiana may surely turn out in the end that the successful party could not have won the main victory without the aid of the thirty-five electoral votes of this State.

The Republicans admit that the Presidential struggle will be decided by New York, and they intend to put forth every exertion to carry the State. If, at the October elections, Indiana should go for the Democrats, but at the same time the Republicans should secure Ohio, the Republicans of New York would by no means give up the fight. They would only redouble their efforts to carry the State in November. Probably they are rather looking for such a turn of affairs in Indiana and Ohio as we have mentioned, and are preparing to meet the emergency by their most effective methods.

For these reasons the Democrats at their approaching Convention, instead of indulging in little controversies about small matters, should embrace the occasion for making due preparation for encountering the full strength of a party that is not scrupulous in the choice of means for the accomplishment of its ends, and which has carried one-half of the general elections in this State for the past twenty-five years. Indeed, before the conflict is ended the New York Democracy may be confronted with events of the gravest import.

In certain contingencles the Republicans of this State may resort to desperate measures for securing its electoral votes. If the breach in the Democratic party of Virginia should be early healed, and if the result of the contest in Indiana in October should inture that State to HANCOCK and ENGLISH in sheath agree to the terms which the GRANT | not yet been granted. leaders exact from him, the Legislature of New York may be called together and take into its own hands the appointment of the thirty-five Presidential electors.

Do the Democrats tell us that the Repulsheans would not dare to do such a deed? The answer is obvious to every reflecting mind. After stealing the Presidency and Vice-Presidency from Samuel J. Tillyex great reputation for his success in revival and Thomas A. Hendurcus, and handing those offices over to Rummenroup B. Haves and William A. Wheeler, is there anything which that party dare not do?

Remembering that only a month will remain of the campaign after the Saratoga Convention assembles, the delegates should

ergy and courage that will enable it to successfully meet every emergency.

A Hint to Democratic Speakers. If the Democratic party is defeated in the Presidential election, it will be because the belief prevails that it is less a Union party than the Republican. The Democratic orators will do wisely to bear in mind that the result hinges on this, and that the issue should be boldly met. It cannot be dodged; and if it could be, there is no reason for

The Democrats have a candidate for President who spilt his own blood in the defence of the Union. No man in the country is more fully pledged to the maintenance of the Union, and of the Constitution with all its amendments, than Gen. HANCOCK.

These are points which should be dwelt upon by Democratic speakers; for it is only by misleading the voters in reference to them that the Republicans can possibly win.

The Southern Claims Bugaboo.

When John Sherman and his confederates tell the people that the success of HANCOCK at the Presidential election may be followed by the payment of an enormous amount of so-called Southern claims, they falsify with ntent to deceive. Let us examine the facts. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution declares:

But peither the United States per any State shall as me or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of in correction or robel ion against the United States, or any cializator the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claums shall be held illegal and void."

This is the supreme law of the land. It can only be revoked by a repealing amendment. It would require either two-thirds of both Houses of Congress to propose such an amendment, or an application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States for a convention. In either case the repealing amendment could only be valid when ratifled by the Legislatures or by conventions in three-fourths of the States. No such amendment is possible. No debt nor obiigation incurred in aid of the rebellion and no claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave will ever be paid as long as the Constitution stands. Such payment is pos-

ltively prohibited. When Southern votes were needed to sustain the Reconstruction policy, a large number of "loyal claims" were presented in Congress. Both branches were largely Republican. Many were fabricated and exaggerated claims. Others of doubtful character had passed into the hands of speculators and partisans. They were paid to the extent of \$100,000,000. The Treasury was bled by politicians and plunderers who were "truly loyal" to the party. The stealing became so bold that it excited comment. A reaction was threatened. The late Senator Morron thus defended the Republican policy:

"After having expended some \$5,000,000,000 to kee the South in the Union, and after all our labors to build up a loyal party down there, shall we come here making hipwrock in the end by declaring upon the floor of the Senate that the loyal men, whose hardships and suffer-ings we can never estimate, shall be treated as public nemies, and that we will not pay them under the same comstances under which we would pay a man for the taking of like property in the North! I never can con-

Such arguments had an effect. More millions were voted to scalawage and carpetbaggers upon fraudulent claims. As this special legislation provoked resentment, the Republicans invented the Southern Claims Commission. It was mounted as a rider on the Regular Army bill of March 3, 1871. Mr. GARFIELD reported it from the Committee on Appropriations. Under this act Gen. GRANT appointed three Republican Commissioners, Mr. Aldis of Vermont, Mr. Howell of Iowa, and Mr. FERRISS of New York. They allowed \$4,536,313 for claims for stores and supplies taken or furnished for the use of the army and navy of the United States, and for the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the United States military

service in the insurrectionary States. Southern claimants continued to come to Congress for relief. Mr. Clarkson N. Potdepend upon the vote of this State, The TER, from the Committee on Civil Service decision at the ballot boxes in Indiana in | Reform, reported a bill in May, 1878, to remove all claims to the Court of Claims, under that it would give a smaller Re- State Convention resterday in Worcester Democratic House, but was defeated in the go in this preliminary conflict, it will pretty Republican Senate, upon a report made by Mr. Conkling from the Judiciary Committee. The Republicans did not wish to have the door shut against false Southern claims. The House of Representatives is now, for the third successive Congress, in the hands of the Democrats. A majority of them come from the South. The record proves that the claims passed by them do not equal one-half of the sums allowed by the Republicans during the preceding two Congresses. The War Claims and the Private Claims Committees set their faces against bogus and assigned claims, bought up on speculation. Dealers in these wares in vain sought to impose them on the Democratic majority. Mr. Gau-FIELD, however, was their fast friend. Only last year he gave them aid and comfort in

the House in these glowing words: "Do gentlemen know that deaving out all the border there were fifty regiments and seven companies to men in our army fighting for the Union from s States that went into the rebellion! Do they know Control the single State of Kentucky more Union software fought under our day than Narousos took into the battle of Walerlow-more than Walerlow-more than with an the allied armics against Narousos. To they remember the state of the present the state of the state of the present the state of the st her that 180,000 colored nion might under our flag against the rebellion and for the Union, and that of that number (20,000 were from the Statos that went into the rebellion) To say that they were enemies, that they had no right and that when they came out of the war we should no ay them and their tambles for all proper lesses they uffered in aid of our Government, is what I had hope o man on either side of the House would say. I am glad eknow that the gentlemen who fought against us do no ay it-not one of them. It remained for one of our ow shers to say that nothing ought to be paid to any man however loyal, if he came from the South. In my lodg

ment that is in the highest degree unjust. Thus the record is made up, and the country can easily determine the respective disposition of the two parties in this matter.

A Despondent Prayer Meeting. Brother Moody's convocation for prayer at Northfield, in Massachusetts, is now engaged by day and by night in supplicating Heaven to send down reviving inluences. But up to last accounts the feeling seems to be general that, so far as November, and if, meanwhile, Garfield this meeting is concerned, the potition has

> One of the sisters remarked on Monday I am glad I came; but I haven't got what I came for. I want the Holy Ghost; then I shall have power to save souls." But th most remarkable confession of failure to secure the desired results of prayer was made by Brother Pryrecost. He is a man of much fame as a revivalist, and both when engaged on his own account and in assoclation with Brother Moony, he has wer sile efforts. For the past two years Brother PENTECOST has been Brother Moony's right hand man in the way of preaching and ex bortation, Brother Sanker paying his chief

> attention, of course, to singing. And yet on Sunday Brother Pentecost appeared before the saints at Northfield bowed down with grid and humiliation. The meeting listened to his remarks with mani-

thing it was which the evangelist had done that he should stand before them in utter self-abasement, But on Monday Brother PENrecost quieted their grave fears. According to the report in the Springfield Republican, "his voice was very broken, and it was some minutes before he could control it to speak collectedly, the tears meanwhile running down his cheeks and dropping off his beard." He said he had been misunderstood; he had not forged, nor stolen, nor committed adultery, but he "felt that his heart was not right before GoD, as it had

been at one period in his life." After Brother Pentecost had spoken, nearly every one who addressed the meeting devoted his remarks to the case of the distressed evangelist. Various theories were advanced as to the cause of his religious melancholla, and many indefinite remedies were suggested, while the prayers offered in his behalf were long and fervent. But one more practical brother seemed to hit the nail on the head; he inferred that Brother Pentecost had been smoking too much. "I think," said this man of hard sense, " that Brother PENTECOST has got to using tobacco again in his ennul up here on the farm he has bought."

Most probably. The ill effects of nicotine are multifarious, and only men of the most vigorous constitutions and the strongest nerves, who lead an active life and keep a perfect digestion, can use tobacco to a degree approaching excess without experiencing many strange and disagreeable feelings. If the heavy smoker is a man of sedentary life and of a sensitive, nervous temperament, prone to day dreaming, he is pretty sure to have a dizzy head at times, to feel his heart thumping at a surprising rate, or to find that his spirits are away down in his boots. And if he lives a more or less solitary life on a farm, meditating appeals to the unconverted rather than digging in the fields, he is bound to feel some or all of these conse-

quences of too much smoking. Few people besides physicians have any idea what mischief nicotine plays with the nerves of many men, and especially men of an excitable or a hysterical temperament, such as Brother Pentecost's. The practical brother at Northfield was, therefore, a good diagnostician when he said the evangelist's trouble was probably nicotine polsoning. Let Brother Pentecost give up tobacco, spend more time in physical exereise, abandon introspection, and busy himself about practical things, and he will speedily get out of the "vale of humili-

ation," as he calls his nervous state, The whole meeting, according to Brother MOODY, was out of sorts. "We are too irritable," said the evangelist. And, indeed, it seems as if the suppliants, instead of putting themselves in a mood to receive the gift of the Holy Chost, were only coddling and cultivating a morbid temper of mind, which forbids enthusiasm. Nothing like true and healthy religious feeling can ever come to men and women until they get themselves out of that abnormal state.

But there were some people in better mental health there. We have named one, the brother who suggested that Brother Pentecost's spiritual malady was due to nicotine poison. The others were two former reprobates who said they had given up lives of vice and violence for those of honest citizens. They seemed in excellent spirits, and if they spoke truly they have reason to rejoice.

The Vermont Election.

At no time in the history of this country was the State of Vermont ever carried by the Democrats. In the old political controversies it went steadily with the Federalists. When that party disappeared, and the Whig party took its place, Vermont could always be depended upon for overwhelming Whig majorities. Twenty-five years ago, when the Republican party came into existence, nobody had the least doubt that, in proportion to the entire vote cast by the several States in any contest, Vermont would be found at the head of the Repub-

lican column. The annual election for State officers was held in Vermont on Tuesday. Nebody der certain wise restrictions. It passed the | publican majority than it threw in the corresponding election of September, 1876, while those who knew that extraordinary exertions had been made for many week past to swell the Republican vote, had no doubt that the majority of four years ago would be increased. And now, after invading the State with an army of stump speakers, and spending thousands upon thousands of dollars, the Republicans appear to have carried their Governor by about 1,500 more

rotes than their candidate obtained in 1876. The wild rejoleings of the Republicans over the foreseen result in the Green Mountain State are ridiculous.

Is He the Only One ?

It seems that a fellow named Wilson, alias Davis, has swindled Mr. Woodbury G. Langbon, an extremely good-natured Republican gentleman, out of a considerable sum of money by falsely pretending that he was authorized to receive contributions to the Republican campaign fund.

Now the question arises whether all persons who are engaged in obtaining contributions from easy-going, good-natured, eredulous Republicans are not in a certain sense, and in greater or less degree, guilty of a certain species of deception?

Are they not misrepresenting the condition of the country, and the characters of the two opposing candidates? Are they not misrepresenting the pur-

poses of both parties? They may not be doing anything for which they could be successfully prosecuted in court. Still the interesting question arises. What would become of the Republican party if all its false pretences and Talse pretenders were taken away?

ever since the reconstruction days, one of the most active colored Republican politicians in South Carolina. He has been Chairman of the State Committee, delegate to national conventions, Presidential Elector, Licutenant-Governor, and Congressman. Since his unanimous renomination for Representative by the Democrats of the Charleston District, the Hon, M. P. O'CONNOR has received a letter from Mr. RAN-SIEE, in which the writer announces his purpose to vote for him, and to induce as many Republicans as possible to follow his example 'We sadly need," says the colored ex-Congress-"more independence in political action, and a better and more harmonious understanding between our people."

WILLIAM JACOBS, excagent of the Chrisian Tomperance Brotherhood of Brooklyn, officers that OLIVER Corres has been levvin. ackmail on many lager beer sellers of that ety. OLIVER COTTER affirms that Jacons is a man of sin capacie of making meorroot averments under outh. There is to be an investiga-

If the High Court of the Independent Orer of Poresters, which met in Albany on Tuesay exercises jurisdiction over the destruction of trees by careless fices, it must have a docket full of cases. But it is to be feared that the High Calef Ranger, the High Vice-Chief Ranger, the andcayor to inspire the party with the en- | fest surprise, every one wondering what evil | High Senior Beadle, the High Junior Beadle.

and the other High Foresters do not have authority over these offences at the bar of their High Court.

Health Officer SMITH has officially re ported two cases of yellow fever at the Quarantine Hospital, Washington is taking precau-tions against the arrival of a fever-stricken vessel at that port, in case it should have escaped the cyclone. Cuba is a prey to yellow fever. These indications would be ominous were not cold weather approaching.

Yacht races may become exciting when the wind blows hard. It was a sight to stir the hearts of the blue jackets yesterday when one of three contesting boats capsized almost at the start, and another parted her mainsheet and her jibsheet, as if the stout ropes had been made of packthread.

While many people were mourning over the Vera Cruz disaster, a few in Florida, it would seem, were occupied in plundering the beached mail bage. Should fortune cast ashore a few passengers, they may also plunder them.

The tributes paid by Colorado newspapers o the memory of OUBAY are touching. Some of these newspapers expressed themselves less enthusiastically regarding the Uncompaligre chief during his life.

If Brooklyn has a water famine after all. it will go to show that official inspections of the ponds, with luncheon, claret punch, and cigars afterward, are not always efficacious in these cases.

The surprisingly large vote cast for the Greenback-Labor candidate for Representative in the Third Congressional District of Vermont would seem to indicate that there are many farmers up that way who are out of sorts, politically speaking.

The Gynecological Association was one of he bodies that held annual conventions inst week. The place of meeting was Cincinnati. and many essays were read. More will be known of it in this region, probably, in due time, as the next meeting will be held in New York, in September, 1881.

A Brooklyn doctor has petitioned the Brooklyn Board of Education to have the boys and girls taught to swim. To that extent, at all events, this Brooklyn doctor understands the business of saving life.

Had those survivors of the Vera Cruz whose names were so long unknown reached Smyrna in Asia Minor instead of Smyrna in Florida, we should several days since have learned a great deal more about them and their

The retirement of DOBLER, the leader of the two-legged side in the men-and-horses race, at Chicago, gives the quadrupeds an advantage. Still, Byenn, a good walker, was only twenty-two miles behind the foremost horse, at the end of the third day, and has three days more to make up the gap. Not far back of him are two pedestrian rounders. Knoune and Con-STON, who are so habituated to walking by the week that tiring out horses cannot be a very hard job for them.

The pastime of teasing Chinamen, whether by chaffing them in the streets or by throwing mud upon their laundered linen, should be crushed. Ordinarily, the Orientals conduct themselves with forbearance toward their persecutors, but that they can, upon occasion, become formidable protectors of themselves and the shirts of their patrons is shown in the story of Guno Chung and his associates in to-day's Sun. On Tuesday a Chinese laundryman burned with a red-hot poker an obnoxious boy who happened to be leaning against the Chinaman's fence, opposite a convenient knot hole; and Gung Chung and his companions were ready to use even more dangerous weapons.

While the immigration statistics are surprising on this side of the ocean, the corresponding emigration statistics on the other side are attracting notice, particularly in Germany, where the outward flow creates uneasiness. During the first six months of this year the emigration from Germany, by way of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Stettin, has been 50,422 persons, against 16,099 during the same period of last year, 13.814 the year before, and 12,021 the year before that. These figures tell their story. The conflicting political interests are throwing upon each other the blame for such an increase in the exodus.

There are some Massachusetts Prohibitionists who are not opportunists even in Presidential years, and two hundred of them met in sides nominating a full State ticket, they adopted a resolution declaring that no Prohibitionist can consistently vote for James A. Garriello.

SENATOR HOAR'S OPINION ABOUT GAR. FIELD.

From the Augment of the Hon. Gen. F. Harr in the Largestchmen

Tend of W. W. Bellinap, May 0, 1876. My own public life has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single term of Senatorial office, but in that brief period I have seen five Justices of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeament for corruption or unladministration. I have bear the taunt, from friendliest lips, that when the United States presented herself in the East to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of life, the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others beyond question was her corruption.

When the greatest railroad of the world, landing to gether the comment and uniting the two great seas which wash our shores, was finished, I have seen o national triumph and exultation turned to bitterness and shame by the manimous reports of three commit-tees of Congress—two or the House and one here—that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in frant. I have heard in highest places the shameless destrine arowed by men grown old in public office that the true way by which power should be gained in the republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the premotion of serials ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have beard that suspicion hannes the foresteps of the trusted con

ions of the President. the Tacitus, or the Sismondi or the Macaulay who write the annals of our time will record them with lastings, orable pen. And now, when a bigh Cabinet officer, the constitutional solvier of the Executive, flees from ffice before charges of corruption, shall the historia; add that the Senate treated the demand of the people its judgment of condemnation as glarce, and laid down its high functions before the sophistrics and jeers of the criminal lawyer? Shall be speculate about the pets political calculations as to the effect on one party or the other which induced his judges to country at the escape of the great public criminal? Or, on the other hand hall he close the chapter by narrating how these things were detected, referrned, and purished by constitutional processes which the wisdom of our fathers devised for us, and the virtue and purity of the people found their vindication in the justice of the Sonate!

Richard O'Gorman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Hon. hard O'German is a man of fine attainments, ripe on ure, and rare ability. He bears a national reputation as an accomplished and elequent orator, and as a high tened and polished gentleman. His character for honesty and projety is unquestioned. Mr. O'Gorman held the office of Counsel to the Corneration in an era of corruption, and delivered up that office, more the extranton of his min, without a bomist upon mix regulation.

No one can doubt his legal ability or his soundness as a Democrat. offill its be silected to and consent to fill the position office of the Superior Court. To people of our cit; will can office of the Superior Court. To people of our cit; will can officer to be proud on a Judgo who would probably according to the court of the cour Relief for Hay Fever. To THE PUTTOR OF THE SUN-She: Having

Tool from hay fever many years I have recently posted relief from a solution of next 2 and alcoholes away for the same should be solved a weak solution of the same should be solved as a service of t

Refusing a Colored Man a Stateroom.

John Loram, a colored man, began a suit segment the Old Deminion Steamship Company for the recovery of SLOOD damages in the U.S. District Con-testents, the benging from the company takens thereone, Va. and return On his return, be charge

Cot. F. A. Conkling will address the citizens of Fails on the political issues of the day this

THE GREAT BRIDGE. Something About the Roadways that are to

be Swung Across the East River. The first consignment of steel for the suspended superstructure has been delivered at the wharf at the foot of the Brooklyn tower, and workmen have been busy weighing and arranging the pieces. The steel pieces are what are technically known as bridging trusses, and are to be employed to stiffen the superstructure between the large trusses, which hang lengthwise of the river from the saspender ropes attached to the cables. The pieces new on hand are the lightest members of the superstructure.

Col. W. H. Paine of the engineer corps, who

has charge of the superstructure, says that work

cannot be begun upon the roadway until the

weighing each 235 pounds.

arrival of the heavy floor beams. There has been much delay by the Edgemoor Iron Com-pany, caused recently in a great part by a large contract for the Pennsylvania Bailroad for iron and steel work for its approach in Philadelphia. This contract blocked the way of the bridge work, but Col. Palue has received a telegram This contract blocked the way of the bridge work, but Col. Paine has received a telegram from Midvale. Pa., announcing that the railroad work was about finished, and that the bridge work would then be taken up. Midvale is the place where the steel is rolled, and it is then transferred to the Edge-moor from Company's works to be drilled, riveted, and bolted. The floor beams will be hung at a distance of about seven feet apart from four suspenders, one from each cable. Some of these suspenders are now in position near the towers. The bridging trusses now arriving will be used to the these floor beams togethor. The superstructure will have somewhat the acpearance of the trusses upon the elevated railroad; but in the centre, where the elevated promenade is to be constructed, the superstructure will be about eleven feet higher than where the roadwars for vehicles and steam cars are.

The bridge is divided into five sections. On either side of the structure, up and down the stream, there will be a roadway for vehicles. The space is 19 feet 9 inches wide, broad enough to allow two lines of vehicles to move in opposite directions. The spaces for the railroad are 12 feet 8 inches wide each, and are on either side of the elevated promenade, which is 12 feet igher, and is 15 feet 7 inches wide. This promenade is to be in a line with the central part of the piers, and a strirway is to be constructed around the middle support of the double arch in the towers. Passengers on this promenade may obtain a fine view up or down the river, while they cannot see beneath them more than fourteen feet, so no dizzlees can be experienced in looking from the bridge when it is completed.

"How long will it take to erect the superstructure?" (Cel. Paine was selections)

experienced in looking from the bridge when it is completed.

"How long will it take to erect the superstructure?" Col. Paine was asked.

"We have always calculated that it would take a year." he said, "and it was our expectation in the spring to begin work in July so that we could finish the bridge by July 4, 1881; but this delay in getting the steel has upset our plans, and we cannot now begin work until we begin to receive the heavy sections. If the winter is mild we may do much more than we now expect, but we do not believe the bridge will be finished by July, 1881."

STATE PRINTING MYSTERIES.

Why the Session Laws Sell for \$5 Instead of S1.14 a Volume.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A corespondent in yesterday's SUN asks why it is winter, having been duly let to the lowest bidder at \$1.44, cannot be obtained in New York for less than \$5. To solve this problem fully would be to unravel the unfathomable mysteries of State printing, which are as inscrutable to common folk as are the hieroglyphics of Cleopatra's Needle. The ordinary individual who, with malice aforethought, designs to inflict another book upon an overburdened public, finds no difficulty in making a perfectly understood contract with his publisher; but not so the State of New York. Not to have the thing muddled would be an innovation upon long established and sacredly regarded precedent. The trouble and sacredly regarded precedent. The trouble in this instance appears to be in the words "copy" and "volume." The advertisement for proposals reads "copy." Weed, Parsons & Co.'s lid reads" copy." Weed, Parsons & Co.'s lid reads" copy." but the contract reads "volume." and instead of one volume there are two, and why they didn't make three of it is owing simply to their for heavance, and not to the forestant of the State hall officials.

The advertisement for proposals called first for 2,000 copies for the use of the Legislature; second, for copies the number unfamiliation be furnished to the public, to all applicants without discrimination as to time or price, at yetail, at the publishing house of the contractor.

be farmished to the public, to all applicants without discrimination as to time or price, at retail, at the publishing house of the contractor. Weed, Parsons & Co.'s bid for the 2,000 copies was to furnish them for nothing: the others for fil44 per copy. Now, this was a proposal which upon the face it was apparent even to a State officer could not be carried out in good faith without heavy loss to the maker, and it is not the practice of Albany printers to work for nothing and board themselves. The State officials must have known, or had most excellent reasons for believing, that there would be a tail to this cat in the meal quite as long as the original animal; that this sop of 2,000 copies thrown Zratis to the State must at least be paid for in some way by the lawyers, and probably a good deal more. How is their good one? It appears that without any authority from law the edition for the public was limited in the contract to "at least 1,800;" these are understood to have all been "disposed of," and no more are to be had; but the printers having the public on hand are willing to strike off more at \$100,000 to the public of the publ more are to be had; but the printers beying the plates on hand are willing to strike off more at \$2 a volume or \$4 a copy. Then there is subther wrinkle. The second volume is made up mostly of the last part of the new code, which was printed several months since by this same house as a private enterprise, and its sale pushed vigorously among the lawyers of the State, who were naturally eager to master it as soon as possible. The publication of the Session Laws meanwhile was delayed until past the usual time, and now from the very plates on which the code was first printed is made up the second volume of the laws, and for which every one who desires the first must pay, as the rublishers will not sell them separately. Hence the laws cost here in Abany \$4 and freight to New York and booksellers' profit add the other dollar.

Aliany, Sept. 4.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.

COLONIZING NEGROES.

Separtures from Washington that Excite Suspictons-Where are they Going ! WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The recent deparure of a large number of negroes from this city the West has aroused the suspicions of Demerats here that the Republican colonization of negroes in Indiana is still going on. It is estimated that 3,500 negroes already have been re moved to the Hocsier State from North Caro-ina. For the past three or four nights large companies of negroes have left Washington upon Westward bound trains, estensibly going to work on a railroad in Pennsylvania at \$1.25 a day. The negroes do not appear to know where this new railroad is being built, and it is impossible to learn the names of their em-ployers.

MIGRATING POTATO BUGS,

Going Westward in Great Numbers and Be-

coming a Plague in Some Localities. A curious sight in the counties of Passale and Bergen, in New Jersey, is the migration of the potato bug. Meadows, wagon roads, and railroads swarm with these pests, all moving railroads swarm with these pests, all moving westward. In some places they are so thick upon the rails of the railroad as to impede travel on an up grade. Where obstacles are met they turn out of their way. Great numbers are destroyed by the feet of travellers and the wheels of moving trains, but the gars thus made are soon filled. On the coming of coid weather they immediately go into the ground. A lady in Hackensack avers that she awent up a peck at one time in her front hall. They are a plague in that section, creeping into houses and entering all rooms.

About Meteors. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The falling

the nebulous meteors on our planet is, perhaps, sur-cently explained by the meteoric belts or rings which Sout, so to speak, in the cosmical deep in and around on system; but I do not know that this theory is sufficien to account for the great humber of that class of meteors known as acrolites, which, from time to time, have fallen upon the earth, and which of late years have been observed more frequently than ever. In view of the fact that three very large over have been seen to fall from the direct very large over have been seen to fall from the direct very large over have been seen to fall from the direct very large over have been seen during the same time to mass, impactantly through our atmosphere at an elevation and in a direction that leads us to suppose their subjects and motion carried the mass and the subject and the subject and extract the mass of their orbital paths, there are believed aerised so that our system which in their subject to the subject of the planets which interest them in their course. For the planets which interest them in their course. For the planets which interest them in their course. For the planets which interest them in their course. For the planets which interested by our planet, it then we see them in greater abundance than at other planets.

Ashville, Ala , Sept. 6. fallen upon the earth, and which of late years have been Fight Between Candidates for Congress.

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 8 -In a discussion at DANVILLE, VR., SODE S = 10 a discussion at docky again Frankin Courte, on Monkay, a personal difficulty occurred between the Hon George C Cabell, the Democrate caradilate for Congress in this district, and Mr. 21. Steval, his Beadinster opposited. The district shocking partial the Greeks, Bade cruthenoid water intired, but taken painting but not seriously Mr. Steval holds but not said. Shoot dissectively, but no one was hort except the two gentlemen named. EDISON'S PROGRESS.

Preparing for Another Test of the Electric

Light-The Inventor's Plans, Mr. Edison's hundred-horse power engine is getting its fluishing touches in the Porter Allen Engine Company's shops, Philadelphia, and in about three weeks it will be in position in Menio Park. The engine will make 600 revolutions aminute. The cylinder is nine inches in diameter. With this nonderous machine Mr. Edison expects to produce the power that will enable him to light up the 800 lamps for which the workmen have just laid eight and

one-half miles of mains. Forty-five men have begun work in the nearly completed factory where the lamps are made, and more will be added in a short time. They will turn off about 700 completed lamps a day for the present, but Mr. Elison expects to in?

orease the number to 1,200.

Mr. Edison's new test of the light will be made about Oct, 1. He says that there is no defeet in the construction of the lamps; that the carbon tips of Japanese bamboo are perfect, and that the new trial of the light is not to be an experiment to see if it will burn, but is to test, on a large scale, its actual economy as compared with gas.

Mr. Edison has not experimented with the light for the past six months, but his time has been occupied in preparing for what he terms the commercial introduction of the light. Every detail as to the wire, glass, wood, iron, and other materials, and the best and most economical ways for fashioning them, he has gone over hundreds of times, his idea being, he says, to have the light a perfect success to begin with, and to leave no improvement to be desired. He does not wint his invention looked upon in a few years as a crude effort in a new field, like the first sewing machine and the

field, like the first sewing machine and the pioneer reaper.

Of the early introduction of his light in the city the inventor speaks with positiveness, spread on his table are working diagrams of the two districts in which it is proposed to begin work. The first district is as follows: From Pock slip. Through Ferry street to Spruce, to Nassau, to Wall, to South, thence to the pince of hoginning. The second district is as follows: Through Mail street to Park place, to West, to Rector, to Nassau, to Spruce.

There will be one station in each district whose the power will be generated. This station will occupy a room about 25x100 feet in size. The building may be a chean structure in the rear of other buildings, so that the item of reat or purchase money will not be considerable. Canvessers are now at work in the two

size. The building may be a cheap structure in the rear of other buildings, so that the item of rent or purchase money will not be considerable. Canvassers are now at work in the two districts getting the names of tonants who will try the new light. They report that most of the cowners of large buildings are very ready to have the experiment tried. As has been here-tofore announced, the purpose of the Electric Light Company is to sell newer as well as light. Mr. Edison says ther expect to sell more power than light, and perhaps eventually to make enough on power to be able to give the light away. Quarter-borse, half-horse, one-horse, and five-horse and seven-horse power machines, he anticipates, will be in great demand for keeping ventilators in motion, swinging fans in restaurants, running sewings machines, he anticipates, will be in great demand for keeping ventilators in motion, swinging and turning lathes, and so on.

Since Mr. Edison has considered his light as successful commercially, he has given its practical use by all serts of people a good deal of attention. He says that pomilar torojudice and custom are not the least difficult things with which he has to deal. His aim has been, therefore, to make the new light as nearly as possible like gas in its operation. His way of making a practical test is to call in a servant girl from a field, and pointing to a lamp say. "Light that new turn it off, light it again." Every difficult in the way of the awkward experimenter is carefully noted by the inventor, who at once sets to work to obtain it. A single illustration will show how done by he has studied these minor matters. In making the first lamps he had the thumbscrew, which corresponds to that of a gas faxture, turn in the opposite direction. Everybody who took half of it for the first time tried in valinto twist the wrong way. Mr. Edison took he him, and the new lamps are lighted precisely like those of a gas faxture. In outward appearance, too, they resemble gas lamps as closely as they can be imitated. ays that the company will be selling the ligh to consumers in New York by the first of Jane says that the company will be sading the light to consumers in New York by the first of January, Issl, at about fifty cents per 1,000 candles. The ordinary commercial candle is the standard of measurement for the new illuminating tower. Three thousand candless give the light of 1,000 calde feet of gas, so that the equivalent of 1,000 feet of gas in the electric light will cost \$1.50. The bamboo burners are calculated to last in steady use for six months. Extra ones will be furnished to consumers put up in boxes, with sockets complete for fifty cents each. The figures named by Mr. Edison are subject to change, but he says the only change will be to lover prices as the use of the light is extended. Mr. Edison's electric bosomotive which has been running over the track at his factory at forty odd miles an hour is dismanified at present. He is fitting up an experimental freight locomotive, and he is going to test if on steep grades. Should Mr. Edison's inventions have the commercial success that he anticipates. Menlo Park will be threatened with the loss of its name and fame. The company associated with the inventor are already looking for factory building sites in Metuchen and Rahway, where better tacilities will be available.

Sherman too Impulsive.

From the Bloocht The Shermans were always an impulsive er for them. Mr. Sherman has persistently stead by those chameless swindlers, by no means to his own sire, if it is continued, to damage the Republicans. It is net prudent for them to help revive the minmous story

of the Louisiana Returning Board.

There was at that time an anuteing story current of his real. He remarked to a very eminent citizen of Washnation: "Sir, the members of the licturning Board are problemen; they are homerable men; they are as honest as I am; as honest as you are ——" "Hold on, hold on," eried the gentleman he was addressing, 'hold on, Sher-man, you may compare them with yourself, but you

Was it this Incident that Suggested to About his Story of the Notary's Nose !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's a I find a Heidelberg tradition. There is another even

Two students, one of the vellow corns and the other of centurys, had a disci, and the yellow man slashed his opponent's nose. Just then a doc beininging to on the seconds cobuled up the use and swall well; here was no time to be lost unless the man was to be stationed to give it was antice distinguished for the dec. They chose the lesser of the vis killed the deg and the attendant surgeon sewed to recovered rose on. I heard this invest while in teledictors at school.

New York, Sept. 8.

Canadox Weishard.

The Walks in Central Park, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me o call the attention of the Park Communicationers to the

ast condition of the walks in Central Park. They are all of holes, in which at this season of the year the raid olders and forms infiniture lases, making it very includent for pedestrians.

B. A. G.

The State of Religion in Massachusetts.

Mr. Moody's enterprise is directed to a want which few healthy people in this age of the world are ever acutely sensible of—the want of the Holy thost. Inia statement may seem bald, but as it is one which is to e verified by one's own consciousness, every reader has n his own soul the datum by which to refute or con-

Advice of a Thoughtful Citizen to his Son. My Son.

To run The course which leads where power's chiertains dwell, E'er shan The one Soul shocking clash that sounds ambition's knell: Fig conflict with the tenant of the well.

For truth,

When years respect her laws and lettered page. Has sooth to make its morning record honor age Her slight is fiction's rue and falsehood's rage Tho' small,

This fall You'll see a truth-demolished craft careen, And all Because the Captain throks, with sails unclean. To make the port behind a party screen.

This chief Will sink between salvation and his sins; Ingrief.

His shattered sails, while Honor colmly wins, And marks an epoch as her reign begins. And though

n early life the stubborn mule he trained, And so His cunning valuabed when his skirts were stained

-Assab, on the coast of Africa, has been

taken by Italy as a station for its havy and for calending trade with the interior of the dark continent.

-Such is the strongth of brigandage in Italy that 8000 roral polecimen are kept on duty in order to make the principal routes sate for tractic.

-Father O'Reilly of Osage City, Kansas, cently dismissed the pulpit for immorality, undering when Texas Frank, a Cosperado, and managed to hire-

The relatives of a missing man at Hyde ark, Mass, credit the statement of a fortune teller that is body des at a cortain point in the river, and are build

It is a large theatrical audience in Lono that yields \$500, and it is said that though "The nites" is a great success there, the receipts do not re than pay the cest of the large imported America upany and other expenses. Mr. Rassam meets with difficulties at

inevels, where he is exeavating for the trustees in the ritish Museum. The local authorates will not allow him to go on with the work, notwithstanding the same tion of the Turkish Government. -Not less than one-third of the visitors who go to the Tower of London are Americans. A winer to one of the English newspapers, in commenting upon

hints that we in America have a greater interest in he historical features of England than the Eng -An Omaha negro nearly killed with an axe the policy dealer who would not way on a winning slip. In court he said that he was willing to appearing that he had misconceived the law, and now understood o his great surprise, that a homicide under the circuit stances would have been illegal.

The mints of France belong to private corporations, but coin imprey under the supervision of the national authorities. Any one possessing silver a gold can have it coined. The five frame piece in silvern the only standard national silver money, the other pace

-In a deaf mutes' convention at Boston there was a pantomimic row over the charge of their President that sellering agents had kept back 40 percent, of \$4,500 collected for a proposed home. The scene was a strange one 400 persons carnesly and excitedly ges-liculating at each other without an ablible word. ... The famous dry goods establishment of e Louvre, Paris, is a heavy loser by shoplifters, whe

onduct their operations with such skill as to generalls lefy detection. A fortnight ago, however, twenty at articles were found in possession of a young woman whe proved to be the keeper of a small dry goods store. -An eccentric Englishman, long a resident at Paris, has just committed suicide, after having devoted twenty years to a strange mania. Every its

conthis he had a ceffin made for himself. Each was too ist proved perfect. Having no further objection in the and monuments, if not consecrated to smalle, are largely used for that purpose; and a similar setting apart is evi-

dently sought by some people for Nogara Falls. Wr. Knapp of Utica, who both shot himself and plunged over the Falls, took needless precautions, for he could not -"As the American," says the Rev. David due of humanity. Sitting behind two gentlemen torday, as our train globed along from St. Paul foward Chica-go, the words 'by God' came back to me 700 times, when

-Count Osmond, who had just reached Vienna in his drag and four from Paris, went to a possile concert with a gentleman friend and a particularly band-some lady. A young man regarded her in so grossly im-pertinent a manner that the Count said something shorp a him, whereupon he struck the Count a violent now, He gave the name of flaron Beville on being arres

-Gen. Haskell of the Salvation Army is

journeying in the West. At St Louis he rushed one of his tent and kicked one of the colored boys who were his turbing the meeting. Repending of his conduct, he knowd the lad and gave him twenty cents, but the twenty cents did not appears the youngster's wrath nor the kiss beat the kick, and he had the General arrested. A fine of 500 -Dennys, District Superintendent of Pos-

ice in the Damoh district in the central provinces of udia, recently captured a colors, and held it in his right hand while he pointed out to some friends the possessings. By a sudden effort the reptile duried its hearter ward just far enough to touch the point of the intex loger of Doungs's left hand. Despite every effort to say -The Duke of Buckingham, now Govend along precipices on the bills where men with ser-

strong nerves and the quietest of brittes would be state to follow. His latest feat in this respect has been do down the ponies to the top of Dodabetta, the highest plan in the Madras Presidency, and where no vehicle of any description has ever been before -A boating party in South Norwalk harher bearded a echooner and team a levy and a segre Newfoundland dor in possession. A slick was thown out and the fee sprang into the water after it. The feek was filteen feet from the mater's edge, and the sp wondered how the dec would get their about

boy coolly lowered a rope, which the day arm d wrems teeth and was drawn to the deek, where he had the suck at the feet of the man who had thrown it -Dalye-Lama, the earthly got of Thiset, lately became seriously iii. The ornest applical Emperor for the appointment of a new decimal Laura, who transmits to film his frame son), which has tuns been passed down from the founder of the religion, Dank Ers. The year's income of the deliver Thibetis said to be over \$1,00,000. He mentions a pal-

nce, in which are more than a humbre lingst ne Castle. England accessor of Sir William Hart-byke (Lord Beaconshild's wanguran in the Hesse of Commune, is merited; "The curture inspector of these monuments will see a short to contain an encient sear; for more than four centuries content with a million of algorithm, and the powerful by inverse merior record by average. May their powerful, condition then within a language their processions. This inteription hears the date of the

-Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and his affinised vite, Lady Burdett-Courts, as seen rating to other, and cough his veins, attested by his sparkling eye, his eachy cheek, his ruby lip, shy, shrisvilled uni-nde, dressed sensibly, as boilts, her age, in a b country, beside whose sombre lack of style the some Quakerosses is gay and extravagent in for, her shoulders wrapped in a dark weather

-The Rev. Dr. W. F. Camp is a Methodist stassig ment being Lexington, Mo., It was a a few months ago, that sudden illense had oge to a distant hospital for treatment, is home, he made a speech in a terr infrasting that he had been an involunquantities until he consumed 25 gratte a day to the

-"The milk is the white blood," say the Chinamen, and on this ground they at a man all the products of the dairy. In some of largest Chinese cities there is milk for all of the control of the cont e mill, of beasts and is used for babes and Those of the European resolute also include the for their coffee, commonly and that "A Frenchman," says a French manual fived in China with his family key? His servant, a Chinamin, slide the milk to Kito Europeans. At last his theirs were dihe was forced to drink the some a make T a most desidual punts ment to which a com-

-M. Sagnier writes in the E -Prosents, that each international expension to London in 1802 has proved the great of the methods of vine critique in Seaso I sumption of wins per inhabitant in Section 18 half that of the individual Frenchisco exports have of late years increased out in 1800 they reached 1857 542 herbilities 2,117,258, in 1878, 2,672,108. While Span 8 mense quantities of wine to France, France so ly any in comparison to Spain. Of the win-Spain to France, France has berself consumed a Of the remainder, the United States and took the bulk. Much of the so-called Fred drunk here is really Spanish, and is sent to finnes with the view of getting the Bordeaux Coston House 1813

-Some of the features of Taxation in England are peculiarly just and desiral a. If body leaves you \$600 you have to pay \$10 and dies without a will, you will then just \$10 to \$500. The Government five on a \$500 to legally it. and \$1,500 M there be no will, and if \$1,000,000, then the Queen's fee is \$77,000.00 will, more than \$100,000 If you stally and in barrister, the admission costs you ?you are likely to earn the first year. When y in medicine you pay \$50. If you become a public to administer onths it costs you Flash execute a lease to rent your house for at \$150 a year, you may about seventy south 11 a arms and erest on your carriage, you par \$1 you get these arms 'granted" to you and in a minestalling recognized, you have to put \$50 income. Limestalling testing the same \$11 a year. You do not \$50 have the form the consect correct and you put \$2.00. In the left every make servant to \$4.

SUNBEAMS.